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## LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON ON THE CONSTITUTION, LAWS AND PUBLIC CHARACTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By a Foreigner.

(Continued from page 338, vol. 5.)

### LETTER VIII.

WASHINGTON, —, 1818.

LORD BARNARD.

Will you now follow me, my lord, into the Senate of the United States, and for a moment survey some of the materials of which this body is composed: I feel assured you must be fatigued with the rude sketches and imperfect portraits I have already given you; but I trust you will bear with me yet a little longer, and exercise that urbanity for which I know you are distinguished, till I shall have finished the portraits I intended to complete. The characters I shall select for this purpose are, I believe, well known to the American people, and with one of them in particular I think you are personally acquainted. Mr. R. King is a senator from the state of New-York, and was once, you will recollect, minister resident at the court of St. James. He is now about 60 years of age, above the middle size, and somewhat inclined to corpulency.—His countenance, when serious and thoughtful, possesses a great deal of austerity and rigor; but at other moments it is marked with placidity and benevolence. Among his friends he is facetious and easy; but when with strangers, reserved and distant—apparently indisposed to conversation, and inclined to taciturnity; but when called out, his colloquial powers are of no ordinary character, and his conversation becomes peculiarly instructive, fascinating, and humorous. Mr. King has read and reflected much; and though long in public life, his attention has not been exclusively devoted to the political sciences, for his information on other subjects is equally matured and extensive. His resources are numerous and multiplied, and can easily be called into operation. In his parliamentary addresses he always displays a deep and intimate knowledge of the subject under discussion, and never fails to edify and instruct, if he sometimes ceases to delight. He has read history to become a statesman, and not for the mere gratification it affords. He applies the experience of ages which the historical muse exhibits to the general purposes of government, and thus reduces to practice the mass of knowledge with which his mind is fraught and embellished. As a legislator he is perhaps inferior to no man in this country. The faculty of close and

accurate observation, by which he is distinguished, has enabled him to remark and treasure up every fact of political importance that has occurred since the organization of the American government; and the citizen, as well as the stranger, is often surprised at the minuteness of his historical details, the facility with which they are recalled; and the correctness and accuracy with which they are applied. With the various subjects immediately connected with politics he has made himself well acquainted; and such is the strength of his memory, and the extent of his information, that the accuracy of his statements is never disputed. Mr. King, however, is somewhat of an enthusiast, and his feelings sometimes propel him to do that which his judgment cannot sanction. When parties existed in this country, he belonged to and was considered the leader of what was denominated the Federal phalanx, and has often, I suspect, been induced from the influence of party feeling and the violence of party animosity to countenance measures that must have wounded his moral sensibilities; and that now, when reason is suffered to dictate, cannot but be deeply regretted. I am disposed to think, from a rapid survey of his political and parliamentary career, that the fury of party has betrayed him into the expression of sentiments, and the support and defence of measures, that were in their character revolting to his feelings; and that, whatever he may have been charged with, his intentions at least were pure, and his exertions, as he conceived, calculated for the public good. He was indeed *cried down* by the emigrants of a portion of our country, who have I fear far too great a sway in the political transactions of the United States,\* and though unquestionably an ornament to the nation which has given him birth, his countrymen, averse to him from party considerations, joined in the cry, and he became a victim perhaps to the duty he owed and the love he bore his country.† Prejudice, however, does not always continue, and the American people, with that good sense which forms so prominent a feature of their character, are beginning justly to appreciate those virtues and talents they once so much decried. Mr. K. has a sound and discriminating mind, a memory uncommonly tenacious, and a judgment vigorous, prompt and decisive. He either wants imagination, or is unwilling to employ a faculty that he conceives only calculated to tickle and delight. His object is

\* This is quite the Englishman.

† He alludes, I imagine, to the affair of Mr. Sampson.

more to convince and persuade by the force of reason than to play upon the mind by the fantastic embroidery and gaudy festoonings of fancy. His style of eloquence is plain, but bold and manly; replete with argument and full of intelligence; neither impetuous nor vehement, but flowing and persuasive. His mind, like that of Fox, is *historical*—it embraces consequences the most remote without difficulty, and effects the most distant with rapidity and ease. Facts form the basis of his reasoning. Without these his analyses is defective, and his combinations and deductions often incorrect. His logic is not artificial, but natural; he abandons the formal divisions, non-essentials, moods and figures of logic to weaker minds, and adheres to the substantial of natural reason. Of Mr. K.'s moral character I can say nothing from my own personal knowledge, as my acquaintance with him has not been long and intimate enough to enable me to judge correctly. I have not, however, heard any thing alleged against it calculated to lessen his reputation as an honorable statesman or a virtuous member of society. He is wealthy, and has, no doubt, something of pride and hauteur in his manner offensive to the delicacy of republicanism, and inconsistent with the nature of equality; but as a father, husband and friend, I have not yet heard him charged with any dereliction of duty, or any violation of those principles which tend to harmonize society and to unite man to man by the bonds of affection and virtue. I must now beg permission to dispatch the portrait of Mr. King, in order to submit to your inspection an imperfect likeness of another member of the same body. This is not the country, my lord, to look for the blazonry and trappings of ancestry. Merit alone claims and receives distinction, and none but the fool or the simpleton ever pretends to boast of his ancient and noble blood, or to offer it as a claim to respect or preferment. The people alone form the tribunal to which every aspirant for fame or honor must submit; and they are too enlightened and independent to favor insignificance, though surrounded by the splendor of wealth, or to countenance stupidity, though descended from those who were once illustrious and great.

John Barbour is a senator from Virginia, his native state. He was in his youth a deputy sheriff of the county in which he was born, and received an education which was merely calculated to adapt him to an ordinary situation in life. He felt, however, superior to his condition, and stimulated by that love of fame which often characterizes genius, he devoted himself to study and became a practitioner of the law. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon acquired both wealth

and reputation. Like most of the barristers of this country, he conceived that to be a lawyer was necessarily to be a politician, and he rushed forward into public life, to extend his fame and enlarge his sphere of action. From a member of the house of delegates he was elevated to the gubernatorial chair of Virginia, and received the highest honor his native state could confer. Gratified thus far in the wishes he had formed, he became desirous to enter on a more enlarged theatre, where his talents would have a greater field of action, and his eloquence a wider range and better effect, and he accepted the situation of senator of the United States. Mr. B. commenced his career with a speech against the establishment of the national bank, which was then in agitation. He had come fraught with prejudices against this mammoth institution, and in the fervor of the moment gave vent to those prejudices in a manner certainly very eloquent, but not very judicious. When he had soberly weighed the good and evil with which it could be attended, the peculiar condition of his country, and the necessity of adopting some scheme by which the difficulties of government should be obviated and its financial embarrassments relieved, he very candidly confessed the error into which his feelings had betrayed him; and in a speech conceived and uttered in the very spirit of true eloquence, supported the measure.

Mr. B. is, in person, muscular and vigorous, and rather "*fat than bard beseeems*." His eye brows are thick and bushy, which give to his countenance a little too much the appearance of ferocity, but this is counterbalanced by a *je ne sais quoi* in his visage, that conveys a sentiment of mildness and humanity. He seems to be above forty years of age, and is about five feet ten inches high. Of his mind, the prominent characters are brilliancy and fervor. He has more imagination than judgment, and more splendor than solidity. His memory is not very prominent, because it has never been much employed, except to treasure up poetical images, and to preserve the spangles and tinsel of oratory. As an orator, Mr. B. has some great defects. His style is too artificial and verbose, and he seems to be always more solicitous to shine and dazzle than to convince or persuade. He labors after splendid images, and strives to fill the ear more with sound than sense. His sentences are sometimes involved and complicated, replete with *sesquipedalia verba*, and too much charged with "guns, trumpets, blunderbus, and thunder." He has unfortunately laid down to himself a model which, with reverence be it spoken, is not the best that could have been adopted. Curren has gone a great way to corrupt the taste of the present age. His powers

were certainly very extraordinary, but his taste was bad, and by yielding too much to the impulse of a highly poetical imagination, he filled the mind of his hearer with fine paintings indeed, but left it at last glowing but vacant, delighted but unconvinced. Too many of the youths of this country seem to be smitten with the model which he has thus given, and which is certainly calculated to fire an ardent mind, and thus to lead it astray from the principles of correct taste and genuine oratory. Mr. B. however, is frequently not only very fluent but very persuasive, and he often employs his full flowing oratorical style to great advantage in setting off his argument and in decorating and enforcing his reasoning. From the want of opportunities, his reading, like most of the politicians of this country, has been confined, and his range of thoughts, from the absence of that knowledge which books afford, is necessarily limited. Much he has indeed acquired by an association with men of literary and scientific attainments, but he has still much to acquire to render him conspicuous as a statesman. The contributions, which, from this circumstance, he is compelled to levy on his own unaided native resources, have, however, tended to sharpen his intellectual powers, and to give them vivacity and quickness. Mr. B. seldom thinks deeply, but he is always rapid, and though his observations are sometimes trite and ordinary, there is almost always something new and gratifying in the manner in which they are uttered. His mind does not appear organized for long continued investigation, and nature has formed him more for a poet than a mathematician. He is rather, I think, too anxious to be thought an orator, and this overruling propensity is manifested even in common conversation; when, instead of simplicity and conciseness, he discovers the *ore rotundo* of the public speaker, on the most unimportant and incidental subjects. In private circles, however, Mr. B. is always very pleasant, and exhibits a politeness which, flowing from the heart rather than the head, delights all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and renders him not only an acceptable guest, but an agreeable companion.

Before I quit this body of American worthies, I must introduce to your acquaintance, as succinctly as possible, another member of the senate, who, though not so conspicuous as the two former, in the walks of public life, is not inferior to any in this country, in all that constitutes and dignifies the patriot and the statesman. Mr. Roberts is from Pennsylvania. He is a plain farmer, and was once, I understand, a mechanic. Though he cannot boast of a liberal education, yet nature has given him a mind, which, with early improvement, would have made him prominent in any

sphere of life. It is vigorous and powerful, in no ordinary degree, and the sophistry of art, and the dexterity of learning, are often foiled and defeated, by the unaided and spontaneous efforts of native good sense. But he has that, my lord, which is of more sterling advantage, both to himself and his country—immovable political and moral integrity. It is gratifying, in this age of corruption and voluptuousness, to contemplate men like Aristides, Fabricius, and Cato. They exhibit to us the true dignity of man, and hold out examples that we must feel delighted to imitate. They show us to what a pitch of excellence man is capable of attaining, and rescue the exalted condition of human nature from that odium and disgrace which profligacy and corruption have heaped upon it. No spectacle can be more sublime or more elevating than he, who, in the hour of public danger and trial, and amid the allurements and fascinations of vice, stands like a rock in the ocean, placid and immovable, and endures the dangers that surround, and braves the storms and tempests that beat upon him with undeviating firmness, for the safety of his country and the glory of his God! The mind rests upon such a character as the eye upon a spot of fertility, amidst deserts of sand, and we rise from the blood stained page of history, and the corruption of the living world, with a heart filled with love and admiration and reverence, by the contemplation of the few who have shed an imperishable lustre on the exalted character of man. Do not think me enthusiastic: it is the voice of nature and of truth, and fancy has nothing to do with the picture. I must drop the curtain, and finish my portraits of American characters. I should also be gratified, did not your request, which I can never refuse, interfere, by closing my epistolary labors; but, as you wish me to give you some sketches of the foreign ministers at this court, I must comply; and your goodness, I know, will readily induce you to pardon their imperfections and defects.

I believe you are not personally acquainted with Mr. Bagot, our minister at this court. He appears to be about 35 years of age. He is tall, elegant, and rather graceful in his person, with a countenance open and ingenious, an English complexion, and eyes mild though dark. He has ingratiated himself with the Americans by the real or affected simplicity of his manners, and by assimilating himself to their usages and customs. He has thrown aside the reserve and hauteur of the English character, as not at all suited to the meridian of this country, and attends to all with equal courtesy and politeness. I can say nothing of the powers of his mind, but they do not appear to be more than ordinary. It has always seemed

to me very strange policy on the part of the British cabinet to send ministers to this country of inferior capacity and humble talent, while the Americans send to our court only their most prominent and leading men, who have distinguished themselves by their ability and their eloquence.

The French minister, Mr Hyde de Neuville, is a "fat portly gentleman," with a broad chest, big head, and short neck, which he seems almost incapable of turning *ad libitum*. He is full of Bourbon impatience and French frivolity, has *petite soupers*, every Saturday evening during the winter, and spends his summer at the springs, or his country residence, in extolling the virtues of his beloved *Louis le desiré*. The citizens who attend his winter parties, with reverence be it spoken, deem themselves highly exalted at the honor of rioting in wine and *soupe maigre*, at the Frenchman's expense. His secretary of legation is an oddity, who dips into literature, and takes snuff; but of the two is perhaps the more intelligent man. I have no idea that Neuville has talent enough, in the event of any difficulty arising between this country and France, to counteract the most insignificant intrigue, or benefit his nation, by inducing the American cabinet to adopt any measure whatever, not manifestly advantageous to the United States. He seems to be too full of himself to attend to the intrigues of courts, and though he represents, he is now the representative of a cypher.

Another personage, like the kings in Macbeth, starts up before you; and pray, I know you will ask, what dark visaged hobbling little old gentleman is he, you have now summoned to appear. It is, my lord, no less a personage than the Abbe Corria de Serra, the Portuguese ambassador. The Abbe is a man of almost unlimited learning and insatiable curiosity. There is no science, and but few languages he has not some knowledge of, and such is still his unabating devotion to study, that he does not suffer a day to pass away without adding something to his stock of information, and his general mass of facts. His knowledge of the geography, resources, and political condition of this country is said to be more extensive and accurate than that of any of its citizens, and such are his habits of observation that nothing important or interesting is suffered to pass unnoticed. He is a vigilant minister, a moral man, and I believe a republican at heart. He seems to admire the liberal institutions of this country and the character of its people, by whom he has been received with great politeness, attention and respect; but he is still faithful to his sovereign and his country, for whose interest he makes every exertion in his power.

I will now close this letter, and with this letter

my correspondence. I shall leave Washington to-morrow, and till I reach C—you must not expect to hear from me again. Adieu. S.

#### BANK BLESSINGS.

In publishing the following letter, we will only remark that the writer is known to us as a correspondent, and is a gentleman of respectability:

MR. MEAD,

We wish, through the medium of your paper, to communicate to the public some circumstances which has of late taken place—relating perhaps more particularly to this section of the country; but may relate to other parts. The inhabitants of this country, generally, have lately emigrated from different parts, and who have taken up land from government, and others on credit, and have calculated on the productions of their lands to make their remittances. Our country surely held out encouragement; but many have, in some measure, been necessitated to borrow money from the state banks. The productions of our part of the country have generally found a market in the northern ports. The multiplicity of paper of every description, with their counterfeits, thrown into circulation, produced for some time considerable confusion in our circulating medium—not only here, but through the union—which probably had much influence on congress to grant the charter for the United States' Bank, with its almost unbounded privileges. To do away the evils, and to establish an uniform currency, were the pledges. How far they have been redeemed in other places we leave others to judge; but with us it has seemed to have been their object to deprive us of all.—On the establishment of the branches of the United States' Bank on this side the Alleghenies, the national deposits were called in, and the state banks called to redeem their paper in specie, or such notes as they were pleased to take—in some instances refusing even bills drawn by the treasury department on the cashier of the United States' Bank; and their directions to the receivers of public money have varied in almost every place; while, it seems, they have taken almost all means in their power to prevent their own bills from getting into circulation in these parts.

But a further evil has overtaken us—the paymasters of the north western posts are paying the soldiers in paper taken from an unauthorized private banker of this state. We understand that sixty thousand dollars or more have been taken on for that purpose. As much produce from our state has been sent to the northern posts, our people have been obliged to receive Piatt's notes in payment, where they could get no other

pay—this kind of paper, we presume, will not be received by government, nor in payment at any of our state banks.

These, sir, are evils which are pressing us more than we have heretofore experienced.—We think this is not establishing uniform currency, nor redeeming their pledge. If draining our state vaults of their specie and throwing into our market unauthorized notes, which is an indictable offence to offer in payment, they have redeemed in a measure.

We would not wish to censure or complain unnecessarily, but we think some of these things have a tendency to destroy our confidence in the integrity of those who are placed as guardians of our privileges.

*Cleveland, Ohio, June 19, 1818.*

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

##### CHILI.

The late arrivals from La Plata, have, through the medium of private correspondence and of the gazettes of the country, furnished not only much information of public events, and the state and prospects of the patriot cause in South America, but, likewise, much insight into the condition of society, and the characters of the men who conduct public affairs on that vast theatre. The light thus shed on a quarter so interesting, we perceive every day making its way to the community through our numerous channels of intelligence; and this, with the information which will hereafter flow from a more active intercourse, encouraged and promoted by increased protection, and from the multiplied visits of intelligent men, led thither by business or by curiosity, will render our knowledge of that portion of the globe, and its concerns, infinitely more extensive & more accurate than it has been heretofore. We are enabled to day to contribute considerably to the stock of the public information, by the following extracts, which we have been permitted to take from the letters of a highly respectable fellow citizen, residing temporarily in Chili, one whose opportunities of viewing men and things closely, favored the formation of correct opinions concerning one of the most interesting portions of South America, of the affairs of which, from its remote situation, on the margin of the Pacific Ocean, we have been less frequently and less perfectly advised.

[*Nat Intel.*

*"St. Jago, de Chili, Feb. 9, 1818.*

"I arrived at Valparaiso on the 25th ult. and soon after proceeded to this city, about 90 miles distant from the coast. On my way hither, I called on San Martin, the commander of the army, who received me with great cordiality. He expressed much pleasure at the arrival of a ship of war of the United States, (the Ontario, captain Biddle) and, without enquiry as to the object of my visit, furnished me with letters to the Supreme Director, and other members of the government, requesting every attention to me during my stay. Indeed the sentiment does not appear to be confined to him; it pervades the great portion of society; they feel the notice which has been taken of them by our govern-

ment, and the friendly advances made by it, as an indication of interest in their revolution, and profess the strongest desire to be on the most intimate footing with our country. I had no idea of the extent of our commerce in this ocean. Independently of the number captured, of which I am as yet ignorant, upwards of twenty vessels have entered the port of Valparaiso within the last twelve months, of which there remain six in port, with cargoes exceeding in value one million of dollars. In the adjoining port of Coquimbo, many have also arrived within the same time, five of which are still there. These vessels, before the arrival of the Ontario, were lying without protection, and liable to be cut out, or burnt by any one of the Spanish ships of war from Lima, cruising off the port, and affecting to hold the entire coast under a blockade—a fleet destructive only to unarmed ships, upon which they commit outrages in defiance of every principle of the law of nations, and even of the modern doctrine of blockade. They seize and confiscate, without previous notice, both vessel and cargo, and detain in irons the officers and crew, treating them with the utmost inhumanity. Latterly, they have extended their captures to vessels bound to the north-west coast, and appear determined to annihilate our commerce in this ocean. The Beaver, of New-York, and the Canton, of Boston, are instances which have occurred within a short time past.

"There is another branch of our commerce, which is suffering materially: I allude to the vessels engaged in collecting spermaceti oil. There are nearly 40 from Nantucket and New Bedford constantly employed in this hazardous and irksome life, and they never approach the coast but from necessity; yet, when they do so, are liable to detention, to seizure and confiscation, and always to indignities. To check acts of hostility so destructive to the interests of the United States, our executive would do well to order an additional ship on this station.

"No alterations have yet been made in the commercial code of this country; the merchant still groans under most of the difficulties heretofore subsisting. I am, however, assured, that it is in contemplation to change the whole system, and to adopt one more liberal and equal. The duties remain the same, and are on imports thirty three per cent. and on exports ten per cent. On importations, however, it is in some measure nominal, inasmuch as they are not charged on the invoice price, but upon the value of the article at this place, which value is determined by an appraiser, whose judgment is most swayed in favor of the importer, by the application of a secret and irresistible influence always within his power. The articles of export consist of copper, flour, flax, and hemp, all of the best quality—the former is taken principally to China, and the two latter may be shipped with advantage to our own market.

"The affairs of Chili are now at a crisis, and before I leave this, the fate of the country will most probably be decided, and with it, I think that of Peru. The whole effective force of Spain, intended for the defence of Peru, amounting to three thousand and some hundred men, have been sent by the viceroy to Talcahuana, the same port in which those seizures were made, above one hundred and sixty leagues distant from this city, to which, it is said, they are now ad-

vancing. They may calculate upon some accession from the disaffected as well as from the Americans (aborigines) who are friendly to the royal cause. The augmentation, however, will not exceed fifteen hundred at the uttermost, and those of a class wholly without order and discipline, and whose system of warfare is merely predatory.

"The Republicans, on the other hand, have an army of ten thousand strong, including as fine cavalry as I ever saw; the whole well accoutred and well disciplined. Three thousand five hundred under the command of General O'Higgins, a name celebrated in the history of this country, are stationed at Talca, on this side of the river Maule, to arrest the progress of the enemy at that place, where it is intended to give them battle. The residue are in this neighborhood, and form that body which I visited on my way, under the command of San Martin, a native of the district of Buenos Ayres, a gallant and experienced soldier, sagacious, enterprising and prompt. He served throughout the whole of the war in Spain, and upon his return to his native land, formed and executed a march without parallel in history. He traversed a distance of one hundred and twenty leagues, over the awful and stupendous Andes, with an army of three thousand men, encountering difficulties and obstacles to which the African and the Corsican in the passage of the Alps were strangers. He commenced the expedition with 18,000 mules, of which number 12,000 perished on the way, and in the short space of twelve days arrived at Chacabuco on this side of the Andes, before the enemy had notice of his approach.

"The whole of the population of the country, may be estimated at 800,000 souls, there are however no positive data upon which to form the estimate. Of this, nearly one third are Spaniards and Creoles, and the other two-thirds native Chilians. The Spaniards are extremely limited in number, and without influence or energy, and generally unfriendly to the revolution; the other two classes I think may be relied upon to support the change of government. It is from among the Chilians that San Martin has organized an army; they are habitually excellent horsemen, inured to fatigue, and possess considerable physical energy. They are not insensible to their former degradation, and I am persuaded will meet any danger in defence of the country while they have a head to lead, to combine and control. The Creoles partake of the character assigned to the Creoles of the other parts of the globe—frank benevolent and hospitable—ardent, but indolent and deficient in that energy of mind which is necessary to give stability. Their superstitions and their prejudices, have checked the progress of mental growth, but they are changing; what was at first an impulse communicated by the animating example of their neighbors of Buenos Ayres is now a conviction, the result of reflection. Their intercourse with foreigners, the advantages of commerce, and the prevailing confidence in the talents of San Martin, give strength daily to the cause of emancipation. There are instances of patriotism and devotion to country, which would have done honor to Rome in her best days."

February 13, 1818.

"Since I had the honor of addressing you last, the independence of Chili has been proclaimed

with great pomp, in the presence of an innumerable concourse of Citizens. It had been delayed thus long, in order to connect it with the day on which the battle of Chacabuco took place, of which yesterday was the anniversary. The rejoicings continued until midnight, and are now recommencing with a zeal and glow that evince much sentiment. Every house in the City exhibited some token of approbation, by flags emblems or inscriptions, some of which were very appropriate. I have endeavored to mix as much as possible with the inhabitants, so as to enable me to determine whether the view I had taken was correct, and I am now persuaded that I have not exaggerated in saying that the sentiment of emancipation prevades generally the two classes designated in my last.

"General San Martin left town during the night for Talca, from whence it is concluded that the royal army is advancing into the interior; if so, we may anticipate some early result. If the Royalists should prevail in this contest, the war will be protracted to an indefinite period; if unsuccessful, it will be at an end, and Peru will fall immediately. In my letter of the 9th I did not attempt to give an estimate of the revenues; so few were competent to answer my inquiries that I could not obtain sufficient data upon which to hazard a communication. I am now enabled to approach the truth, and may venture to state two millions of dollars as the ordinary annual receipt; the principal sources of which are the duties upon import, the duties upon export, and the fifth on the produce of the mines. In the manner of assessing this fifth, the government, however, does not actually receive more than an eighth; but as a considerable profit accrues upon coining, the whole fifth may be calculated as the yielding to the treasury. There are some minor impositions upon wine and other productions, in the nature of excise, but of inconsiderable return. This amount may appear great for the population and state of society, yet it is insufficient for the exigencies of the moment, and to supply the deficiency recourse is had to contributions under the name of *Donativos*, destructive of confidence and extremely partial. An individual possessing a large estate, or supposed to have amassed a considerable sum, is liable to be called upon for any amount within the discretion of the Cabildo. It is to be regretted that they have not adopted some equal and permanent system of taxation on real property, a measure which policy dictates from the peculiar situation of their lands. Upon the conquest immense grants were made to the conquerors and to the great families in Spain, whose descendants still hold under those grants, and are more gratified by the extent of the domain than by its improvement. A moderate tax would relieve the government, and at the same time soften a pride so destructive to cultivation; and induce sales of such portions of the uncultivated grounds as would enable the poorer and laboring class to become proprietors.

"Yesterday, upon paying my visit of compliment to the supreme director, upon the day, he touched upon the subject of our future relations, and said they were extremely anxious to obtain the confidence of the president and to maintain the closest relations with the United States, as the only power upon whose friendship they could rely; that they had received considerable protection from Great Britain, but would have

preferred it much from us. I answered him that such were exactly our feelings, and that the people of the United States took the most lively interest in the revolution, but that by their collisions and party dissensions they had not inspired that confidence in their permanent separation which would justify the United States in taking steps which might involve them in a war; that, for the moment, they ought to be satisfied with the advantages derived from the commerce by which alone they obtained the supplies necessary for their defence. He replied that we were right; that they had been torn asunder by divisions, but that they had all ceased, and he hoped we should soon become one great American family."

*"Valparaiso, March 8, 1818.*

"I have returned from St. Jago to this place, where it is my intention to await the result of the great contest. It is now well ascertained that the Royalists have advanced as far as the Maule, so that in all probability a day or two more may decide the fate of Chili.

"In my former view of the commerce of this country, I confined myself to the productions susceptible of exchange abroad. I will now point out the manner in which this exchange may be carried on with advantage to the citizens of the United States. It is observed by Molina, in his work on this province, that a trade with the East Indies will be more profitable to the Chilians than any other, as their most valuable articles have either become scarce, or are not produced in that wealthy part of Asia; and the passage, in consequence of the prevalence of south winds in the Pacific, is easy and expeditious. He might have added, to give to the observation its full weight, that the taste of the natives for Indian goods is decided, and that the consumption is immense both in Chili and Peru. Since the separation from the parent state, the market has been supplied from Great Britain and the United States, in about equal proportions, but at an advance much higher than that for which the same goods could be imported directly from China. It is obvious, therefore, that such must hereafter become the course of this trade, and that those who can pursue it on the best terms will necessarily gain the ascendancy. The American, by proceeding directly from Canton to these ports, can afford to supply the wants of the country at a cheaper rate than the purchaser of the same wares in an European port; and so in return he may pay a higher price for the productions of the country in exchange, and thus control a branch of commerce most important to our country.

"Notwithstanding the prejudices which it has been the policy of Spain to engender against foreigners, the name of American has a magic in it which assimilates us with them, and there is evidently a leaning towards the United States, coupled with a desire to imitate their institutions.

"I have never ventured to describe the government of Chili, because it is considered as temporary, and as having no relation to the one they propose to themselves hereafter. The present director, who unites in himself the whole power, legislative as well as executive, is really a patriot, whose sole ambition is the happiness of his country, and there is no doubt but that some rational system will be attempted by him as soon as San Martin shall have extricated the province from its dangers.

"An English East Indiaman, of 44 guns, has just entered the port; she is said to be one of the vessels engaged by the agent of the Patriots in England, and is of sufficient size to control the seas if well commanded. She is waiting the result of the engagement, to relieve the port from the blockade of the Spaniards, and to commence her operations."

*"Valparaiso, April 9.*

"On the 5th instant, after a severe and bloody contest, the royal army was entirely routed—I may say annihilated—2,000 were left dead on the field, 1,500 are prisoners, and a few are straggling about, who, together with the wounded, constituted the whole force of the enemy. San Martin, to deprive them of all means of escape, had decamped Orsorio to advance within sight of the capital before he attempted resistance; the experiment was thought to be dangerous and disapproved by many; but he rejected all interference, and has evinced his superiority. Chili is now emancipated, and, with the smallest attention to the three ports of Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Talca, may be made inaccessible to any force which Spain can hereafter furnish.

"The Indiaman, of which I took notice in my letter of the 8th ult. was one of the vessels engaged in England for the use of the Patriots, but from the peculiar state of the country, on its arrival, the government could not complete its payment, and thus it has remained in the possession of the owner until within a few days past. She is now nearly ready for sea, and as soon as she is equipped it is intended to send her out to encounter the Spanish frigate blockading this port. The result, if successful, will insure the control of the sea, and enable the general to proceed forthwith to Lima, now wholly without protection, as it is said, and composed of a disaffected population. Whatever may be the course pursued, the present character of the ship offers full protection to our countrymen, and enables us to proceed on our voyage, which we shall accordingly do on the day after to-morrow. The address to Captain Biddle, of which I enclose a copy, will show at home the great advantage resulting from the presence of the Ontario. I am gratified in being enabled to say, after a residence of nearly three months, that the impression first produced by the arrival of the Ontario has been daily augmenting, and that this measure of the president has been the most happy in its result."

The following is the address to Captain Biddle, commanding the Ontario, referred to above.

TO CAPTAIN JAMES BIDDLE.

We, the undersigned, Captains, Supercargoes and Agents of American ships now in the port of Valparaiso, think it incumbent on us to express to you in this manner our warm acknowledgements of the very important services which you have rendered us; in the protection of our persons, and of the property of our constituents at a moment of uncommon danger.

There can be no doubt that the presence of your ship was the only safeguard we possessed against the attempts of the blockading squadron to take our ships out of the port, while they were under embargo, the consequence of which would have been the total loss of the property under our charge, and the subjection of our

persons to imprisonment and every species of outrage.

Nor is this the only advantage which we have derived from your consent to remain here a longer time than, perhaps, you had originally contemplated; for it is notorious that nothing but the representations of a dignified officer in the service of the United States, to the government of this place, could have prevented the seduction of the seamen from our several ships, which before your arrival, took place to an extent, which left several ships absolutely in a state of distress.

The aid also which has always been promptly furnished by you, when required, and which was necessary to the safety of our ships, is a circumstance not to be forgotten; and although we still hope the same attention to our interest, we feel it incumbent upon us to express our sense of the obligations which the vigilance, activity and zeal which have been manifested by yourself, your officers and ship's company, in affording us protection and assistance, have laid on us.

We flatter ourselves that when it shall be known in the United States, that nearly a million of American property has been saved from certain condemnation, and many American citizens from oppressive imprisonment, by your exertions, both our country and government will duly appreciate and reward your meritorious services.

With every wish, sir, for your prosperity and happiness, and every sentiment of respect and esteem, we remain, &c.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,

Master and Supercargo of the ship *Lion*,  
of Providence, R. I.

CHARLES S. CARY,

Master of ship *Levant*, of Boston.

JOHN HIGGINSON,

Supercargo of do.

CHARLES L. HYATT,

Master and joint Supercargo of the ship *Two*  
*Catharines*, of Providence

HORATIO GERAULD,

Joint Supercargo of do.

BENJAMIN VANDERFORD,

Master of ship *Indus*, of Salem.

H. PULLER,

Master of brig *Ariel* of Boston.

DANIEL READ,

Master of brig *America* of Philadelphia.

JOHN MILNER,

Supercargo of do.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

Of the ship *Packet*.

HENRY HILL.

*Buenos Ayres, April 5*—A great act of devotion has proved to the world, of what the love of one's country is capable. Similar acts, almost without example in despotic governments, prove, better than all reasonings, the power of liberty which has overcome one of our most powerful passions, *self-love*. Two poor individuals of Chili, have shown the most noble example of disinterestedness, in offering to general San Martin the half of all they possessed, and all their jewelry. The enthusiastic general soon induced the inhabitants of Santiago, and the authorities in their name, to deposit the same just offer upon the patriotic altar. The grateful government has suppressed, by an *arret*, all the ordinary and extraordinary taxes, throwing the fate of the army upon the patriot-

ism of the country, which it is charged to defend. The recital will also be engraved upon the columns of the doors of the city, and the inscription terminate by this apostrophe to foreign nations—"Say if such people were formed for slaves."

*Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, April 23, 1818.*

"The late actions in Chili have resulted in the total defeat of the royalists; their general and a few men only having escaped. The first action took place on the night of the 19th March, when the advanced guard of the patriots were put to the route. On the 25d following, a general action took place, and ended at nine o'clock at night, in the dispersion of the patriotic forces, with the loss of 3,500 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"Letters were received in town from generals San Martin, O'Higgins, and Belcazar, dated on the 26th, making known to the government their positions, but not knowing where each other were. This news produced much consternation here, and in all probability had the Spanish general followed up this advantage, Chili would have been his; but it appears he suffered the patriots to rally, and on the 5th April the last action was fought, which was very bloody, and ended in the total annihilation of the royalists in that province. Immediately after the action San Martin dispatched an order to Mendoza for the execution of the two *Canaras*, (brothers to the general) who had been prisoners for many months. This infamous proceeding, at a time when there could exist no possible necessity for such an outrage, has excited much sensation here.

"Of about two thousand five hundred men sent against Artigas, at various times, few have returned to tell the news, he having destroyed them all as fast as they landed on the opposite shore. The inhabitants are by no means in a state to enjoy rational liberty; although it is termed a republic, every thing is under the direction of priests, and executed at the point of the bayonet. Of twenty-two members composing the congress, only eighteen are priests. The supreme director lives in the fort, and never moves without an escort of fifteen or twenty mounted dragoons. It is my impression, that in the event of Old Spain acknowledging the independence of this country, there will be more blood spilt in internal dissensions, than has already flowed in their opposition to the mother country.

"An English brig from Baltimore has just arrived; but, in consequence of the captain having brought out as passengers two of the exiles from here, the letters have been carried to the fort, and there is no knowing when they will be issued."

*Our Commissioners.*—We learn that the honorable THEODORE BLAND, one of our commissioners to South America, had undertaken a journey across the continent, from Buenos Ayres to Chili, and that he will probably remain for sometime. The other commissioners left Buenos Ayres on the 24th April for Monte Video, from whence they would sail in the Congress frigate for the United States. Their arrival may be daily expected.

Letters from the commissioners have been re-

ceived by the Woodrup Sims, but their contents will most probably remain a cabinet secret until the meeting of congress. The following summary of good feeling towards our commissioners, expressed at Buenos Ayres, has been compiled from gazettes of that place, for the Baltimore Telegraph:

"On the 26th of March, Mr. Lynch and his partner, Mr. John Zimmerman, merchants of wealth and respectability at Buenos Ayres, gave a splendid ball in honor of the American commissioners. They were received in a grand court, brilliantly illuminated with dazzling lustres, and covered with a canopy from which the flags of the United States and of independent Spain proudly waved above a circle of two hundred ladies, distinguished alike for their opulence, their elegance of dress, and their beauty of person.

"At midnight a sumptuous banquet interrupted the dance, and toasts of compliment to the American guests and to the ladies, suggested by the enthusiasm of the moment, betrayed the elevated sentiments which animated the assembly, while *Washington's march*, played with loud applause, gave new zest to their conviviality—and song and dance and mirth, 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul,' detained the spell bound guests till the morning beam dissolved the enchantment.

"In the same gazette from which this gay description is taken, we find frequent and flattering mention of our commissioners. Although nothing positive had transpired from their mission, their continuance in the province, and their constant interviews with the public functionaries, were regarded as announcing the morning of a glorious day, which, by confirming the freedom of the Spanish Americans, would realize all the anticipated rewards for their struggle to purchase it.

"We learn, also, from a paper of later date, that our commissioners, finding a soldier on the eve of execution, for the crime of insubordination to his officers, demanded a suspension of his punishment, and, accompanied by Mr. Miller, an American merchant, on the part of the culprit's family, waited in person upon the supreme director to solicit a pardon, which was immediately accorded.

"Such (adds the print) is the early influence in the cause of humanity, of an union between the two great parties of the new world."

#### ASIA.

##### EAST INDIES.

The following is an extract of a letter received from an officer in India, it is dated

*Right Bank of the Jumna, in Camp,  
October 27, 1817.*

"We are now on our march, supposed in the first instance, to be directed against the fortress of Givalior, belonging to the Scindia. The great object of the campaign, however, is the entire annihilation of the Pindarees. The whole of the army now in the field consists of 10 divisions, each of about ten thousand men. We are advancing from the three presidencies towards the same point, with the finest army ever perhaps heard of India. The governor general is with our division, which is about 13,000 strong, with 60 pieces of cannon. The camp followers of this division alone amount to 67,000. For the carriage

of the baggage of our regiment, we have 400 elephants and 300 camels, every elephant has two keepers, and every two camels one. Of us there are 46 officers present, among whom there are 810 servants. Every horse in the regiment has 3 attendants, one as a groom, the other to provide grass; these alone amount to 1400, besides 120 for the mess, and 900 for the Bazaar, to supply the provisions; in all for our regiment alone about 3,500 followers, besides their wives, children, &c.

"The marquis of Hastings travels in a most princely style: he has 150 elephants and 400 camels, besides state elephants, splendidly accoutred, having superb solid silver howders or castles on their backs. There are now actually 36 Rajahs and independent chieftains of various ranks on their way to pay their respects to the marquis. Some of them indeed are already in camp. The governor general, in fact, is now as great a man as ever the great Mogul was."

#### EUROPE.

##### CORRESPONDENCE OF KINGS.

*LETTER from his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden to his Majesty the King of Bavaria.*

SIRE—It is with great reluctance that I prevail on myself to address your Majesty upon a subject which must be as disagreeable to your personal feelings as it is to mine; but the urgency of the case renders it necessary at length to break a silence which from motives of delicacy, I have perhaps observed too long. For these three years past, I have been threatened with having a part of my dominions torn from me; and while my country made the greatest exertions to enable me to maintain, in an effectual and honorable, manner, the last struggle for the independence of Germany, my allies are endeavoring to tear from me my finest provinces, and are disposing, during my life, of my succession.

"In the various negotiations that have taken place, I think I have proved to the whole world the insufficiency of the reason alledged to excuse this violation of my most sacred rights, and public opinion has already decided in my favor even before the full extent of the injustice was known of which it is intended to make me a victim. If it is mortifying to my heart to see how many persons, who have declared in the face of the whole world, that they took arms wholly to destroy the dominion of arbitrary power, to introduce into Europe a political system founded on the basis of morality, suffer themselves to be influenced by false representations that are made to them, that their debts are to be paid with provinces that belong to me, and the preservation of which has been purchased with the blood of my subjects, what a painful feeling must it excite in me, when I see my nearest relations at the head of those who seek to oppress me, and who not contented with accepting that of which I am to be robbed, urge the execution of measures to which they ought never to have given their consent.

"I am embarrassed in my mind when I endeavor to reconcile the continually renewed offensive steps of your Majesty's Cabinet with the expressions of attachment which you continue to bestow on me. In so serious an affair, I find it impossible to separate the Government from its head so as to find in the latter my relation and friend, while the former shows itself my bitter enemy.

"I at length owe you my confession of faith. It is time that the affair should be decided one way or another, or I must declare to your Majesty, that as I believe myself to have more than fulfilled my engagements, as well by the exertions which my country has made for the common cause, as by the last conciliatory proposal which my Ambassador delivered at Frankfort, I am now irrevocably resolved not to consent to any thing further. I am not blind to the situation in which I am. Nothing surprises me; I am prepared for every thing; but I declare to you, Sire, that if there should be intention of tearing from me by force what never will be obtained voluntarily, I appeal, for my support, to public opinion, and your Majesty will hardly find a more powerful ally.

"To the King I have now said enough. The feelings of my heart call on me to add a word to my brother-in-law and friend. I therefore conjure you, sir, by the ties of blood which unite us, put an end to a negotiation which has too long attracted the anxious eyes of Europe; and which, by the establishment of the principle on which it is founded, may have as dangerous consequences for your Majesty as for me. I am &c.

(Signed)

"CHARLES.

"Carlsruhe, March 18, 1818."

#### ANSWER.

*Of his Majesty the King of Bavaria.*

"My dear brother and brother-in-law—I have read, with equal astonishment and regret, the letter of your Royal Highness; and I cannot sufficiently express to you what a painful impression it has made on me. You know the public and private negotiations which have taken place since 1813. Your Minister for Foreign affairs was witness to the conventions concluded at Paris between the four powers who signed the treaty of 1815; he knows that I had no share in them. The memorial which my minister delivered on that occasion is inscribed among the public acts.

"We have all fought in the bravest manner. The German troops emulated each other in their exertions. The general interest has nevertheless demanded sacrifices; I have made such, as well as the greatest members of the confederation.

"If the Ambassadors of your Royal Highness are well informed, they will have informed you that the course which I have followed for these two years has been wholly conformable to the sentiments that unite us; and that, far from inducing measures against you, I have made it a rule to wait in silence the regulation of the interests on which depend the conclusion of the acts which will fix the fate of Europe.

"I do not allow myself to make to your Royal Highness any remark on the resolution you take. It is for you, in your wisdom, to decide on what the well understood interests of your house and your people require. But whatever events may ensue, they will never have any influence on the personal feelings which bind me to a relation who will be ever dear to me, and will never lessen the friendship and tender attachment which I cherish for your royal Highness, and with which I am, &c.

(Signed)

"MAX JOSEPH."

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.

*Libel case.*—On the 23d ult. came on for trial before Mr. Justice Spencer, the causes of Trumbull, vs. Gibbon, for a libel, damages laid at \$100,000. This cause has long excited an uncommon share of public interest, and the trial was numerously attended. The plaintiff was the son in law of the defendant, having a few years since married his only daughter, who is now dead; having brought him two children. As the cause is to be formally reported, we shall not attempt to give a detail that may anticipate the labors of the reporter.

The libel was contained in a printed pamphlet, and consisted of several calumnies, as we are told, for we have not read it, nor heard it read on the trial, against the plaintiff and against his wife, the defendant's own daughter, charging her with criminal intercourse, both before and after her marriage, but which he neither attempted to prove on the trial, to palliate nor deny, but rested the defence on the mere fact of the non-publication of the pamphlet. It was proved that 50 copies were printed, and 5, at least, put into the hands of different persons. The case, then presented, in the language of the judge, an instance of the most atrocious libel ever heard of in our courts, accompanied with grossness and impiety. The defendant's circumstances were shown to be those of overgrown wealth; that his yearly income was probably 10,000 dollars. Many expected that the damages would be nearly this sum; but, although there were some very respectable and high minded men on the jury, who would have given a verdict that strongly marked their detestation of the libeller, it seems, there were some of a very different complexion. There was, it is said, a compromise between the highest sum mentioned, \$50,000, and the lowest proposed, \$50, and eventually the verdict was rendered for \$15,000; which, although the largest in this country, is far beneath the public expectation, and one that will not sensibly be felt by the defendant.

Much talent was shown on both sides.

Counsel for plaintiff, Ogden and Hoffman; for defendant, Emmet and Griffin. [Evening Post.

#### KENTUCKY.

*Steam boats.*—The following we extract from the Philadelphia Aurora of the 25th ult.—The progress of this national discovery, on the western waters, is beyond any thing that could have been conceived probable ten years ago. Mr. E. young of Louisville, Kentucky, has been in this city a few weeks engaging workmen for a great undertaking of this kind and has entered into contracts with Mr. Carter Vendusen of this city, who with the necessary workmen, amounting to above forty experienced hands, have already set off for Louisville.

They have undertaken to build a steamboat which is to carry between 650 and 700 tons merchandise, and afford the usual accommodations of steamboats, on the most complete scale for passengers. Her keel is to be more than 170 feet; and she is to be afloat in December next, though at this moment there is not a tree of the timber felled in the forest, nor a bolt forged for her works: the engine alone will cost 20,000 dollars. Mr. Young has some other gentlemen, part of whom are in New-Orleans and others in Louisville, concerned with him.

Louisville, Kentucky, from its position at the

foot of the falls of Ohio, and the public spirited improvements going on there, promises to become the greatest emporium between Pittsburg and Orleans. The people interested in the prosperity of Louisville, we understand, have considered it as serving their interests substantially, to see that the charges at the places of public entertainment shall not be excessive, and that the treatment of strangers shall be generous and good.—The people of every new settlement, and every old settlement, too, would find a similar course both advantageous and pleasant.

**Banks**—The following is a list of Banks chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky at their last sessions with their location and capital.

Towns.	Counties.	Capital.
Georgetown	Scott	\$300,000
Bowling Green	Warren	200,000
Lexington	Fayette	1,000,000
Versailles	Woodford	300,000
Cynthiana	Harrison	120,000
Louisville	Jefferson	1,000,000
Bardstown	Nelson	200,000
Mount Sterling	Montgomery	100,000
Maysville	Madison	300,000
New-Castle	Henry	100,000
Lancaster	Garrard	100,000
Harrodsburgh	Mercer	150,000
Shelbyville	Shelby	200,000
Flemingsburg	Fleming	150,000
Petersburgh	Boone	100,000
Greensburgh	Green	100,000
Hopkinsville	Christian	200,000
Springfield	Washington	100,000
Russellville	Logan	200,000
Elizabeth	Hardin	100,000
Carlisle	Nicholas	100,000
Frankfort	Franklin	300,000
Greenville	Muhlenburg	100,000
Burksville	Cumberland	100,000
Owingsville	Bath	100,000
Somerset	Pulaski	100,000
Morgantown	Butler	100,000
Burlington	Boone	100,000
Hardinsburg	Breckinridge	100,000
Nicholasville	Jessamine	100,000
Columbia	Adair	100,000
Henderson	Henderson	150,000
Barbourville	Knox	100,000
Newport	Campbell	200,000
Glasgow	Barren	200,000
Paris	Bourbon	300,000
Augusta	Bracken	100,000
Port William	Gallatin	100,000
Shepherdsville	Bullit	100,000
Danville	Mercer	150,000

Total amount \$7,720,000

As many of the above banks have doubtless gone into operation, and as the whole will probably be in operation soon, we shall feel ourselves much obliged to the Editors of News papers or other gentlemen, to furnish us with the names of the banks, the presidents and cashiers, and the time of their commencing operation. We perceive by a Frankfort paper of the 5th inst. that the "*Bank of Green River*" is organized and will probably go into operation during the present month. *William T. Bush* is pre-

sident, and *Benjamin Monroe* cashier. Of the "*Cynthiana Bank*," which is also preparing to go into operation, *William Moore* has been chosen president, and *Isaac Miller* cashier.

#### ALABAMA TERRITORY.

**Sale of Cahaba.**—The town of Cahaba, which will be offered at public sale on the first Monday of next October, and which will probably be the seat of government for the state of Alabama, is situated on the western bank of the Alabama, at its confluence with the river Cahaba. It is distant about 77 miles in a right line from St. Stephens, on the Tombigbee, and bears north 49 degrees east. St. Stephens is about 60 miles nearly north of the town of Mobile. The Alabama is a very crooked river—from its confluence with the Tombigbee to Fort Jackson the distance in a straight line is about 132 miles, but by the river the distance is about 264 miles.

#### MISSOURI TERRITORY.

**Rapid Improvement.**—We extract the following from the *Raleigh Minerva*, having failed to receive the *Emigrant*, as we often do many other papers, from causes better known somewhere in the post-office department than to us:

The *Emigrant*, printed at St. Louis, states that there was then (8th May) in that town a gentleman from the eastward, agent for fourteen hundred families, desirous of settling in the Missouri or Illinois! Of the town itself, which, twelve years ago, was only an isolated military post, I cannot avoid remarking, that it appears to have sprung into importance as if by magic. There are now printed in it two newspapers; two banks are in operation; a theatre has been fitted up, and a new one is about to be erected; the papers exhibit several advertisements of wholesale stores, lumber yards, arrival of barges, &c. and the editors inform us that a female school and an academy are about to be opened. The latter under the direction of bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, I presume.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### PRESIDENT ADAMS'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[Communicated for the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.]

Quincy, February 25, 1818.

DEAR SIR—As Mr. Wirt has filled my head with James Otis; and as I am well informed that the honorable Mr. —, alias — alias — &c. roundly asserted that "Mr. Otis had no patriotism," and that "he acted only from revenge of his father's disappointment of a seat at the superior bench," I will tell you a story which will make you laugh, if it should not happen to melt you into tears.

Otis belonged to a club, who met on evenings, of which club William Molineux, whose character you know very well, was a member. Molineux had a petition before the legislature which did not succeed to his wishes, and he became for several evenings sour, and wearied the company with his complaints of services, losses, sacrifices, &c. and said "that a man who has behaved as I have, should be treated as I am, is intolerable," &c. Otis had said nothing, but the company were disgusted and out of patience, when Otis rose from his seat, and said, "come

come. Will, quit this subject, and let us enjoy ourselves. I also have a list of grievances, will you hear it? The club expected some fun, and all cried out, 'Aye! Aye! let us hear your list.'

"Well then, Will, in the first place I resigned the office of advocate general, which I held from the crown, which produced me, how much do you think?" A great deal, no doubt, said Molineux, shall we say two hundred sterling a year?" Aye, more I believe, said Molineux. Well, let it be 200, that, for ten years, is two thousand. In the next place, I have been obliged to relinquish the greatest part of my business at the bar. Will you set that at 200 more?" Oh I believe it much more than that. "Well let it be 200.—This, for ten years, makes two thousand. You allow then I have lost 4000/ sterling." Aye, and more too said Molineux.

"In the next place, I have lost an hundred friends, among whom were the men of the first rank, fortune, and power, in the province. At what price will you estimate them? Damn them, said Molineux, at nothing. You are better without them, than with them. (A loud laugh.) Be it so, said Otis.

"In the next place I have made a thousand enemies—among whom are all the government of the province and the nation. What do you think of this item?" That is as it may happen, said Molineux.

"In the next place, you know I love pleasure; but I have renounced all amusement for ten years. What is that worth to a man of pleasure? No great matter, said Molineux, you have made politics your amusement. (A hearty laugh.)

"In the next place, I have ruined as fine health, and as good a constitution of body, as nature ever gave to man. That is melancholly indeed, said Molineux. There is nothing to be said upon that point.

"Once more, said Otis, holding his head down before Molineux, look upon this head, (where was a scar that a man might bury his finger!) What do you think of this? And what is worse, my friends, think I have a monstrous crack in my skull. This made all the company very grave, and look very solemn. But Otis setting up a laugh, and with a gay countenance, said to Molineux, 'Now Willy, my advice to you is to say no more about your grievances; for you and I had better put up our accounts of profit and loss in our pockets, and say no more about them, lest the world should laugh at us.'

This whimsical dialogue put all the company, and Molineux himself, into good humor, and they passed the rest of the evening in joyous conviviality.

It is provoking, and it is astonishing, and it is mortifying, and it is humiliating, to see how calumny sticks, and is transmitted from age to age. Mr. —, is one of the last men I should have expected to have swallowed that execrable lie, that Otis had no patriotism. The father was refused an office worth 1200/ old tenor, or about 120/ sterling, and the refusal was no loss, for his practice at the bar was worth much more: for colonel Otis was a lawyer in profitable practice, and his seat in the legislature gave him more power and more honor; for this refusal the son resigned an office which he held from the crown, worth twice the sum. The son must have been a most dutiful and affectionate child to the father, or

rather most enthusiastically and frenzically affectionate.

I have been young and now am old, and I solemnly say, I have never known a man whose love of his country was more ardent or sincere; never one who suffered so much; never one whose services for any ten years of his life, were so important and essential to the cause of his country as those of Mr. Otis, from 1760 to 1770.

The truth is, he was an honest man and a thorough taught lawyer. He was called upon in his official capacity as advocate general, by the customhouse officers, to argue their cause in favor of writs of assistants. These writs he knew to be illegal, unconstitutional, destructive of the liberties of his country, a base instrument of arbitrary power, and intended as an entering wedge to introduce unlimited taxation and legislation by authority of parliament. He therefore scorned to prostitute his honor and his conscience, by becoming a tool. And he scorned to hold an office which could compel him or tempt him to be one. He therefore resigned it. He foresaw, as every other enlightened man foresaw, a tremendous storm coming upon his country, and determined to run all risks, and share the fate of the ship, after exerting all his energies to save her, if possible. At the solicitation of Boston and Salem he accordingly embarked and accepted the command.

To attribute to such a character sinister or trivial motives is ridiculous.

You and Mr. Wirt have "brought the old man out," and I fear he will never be driven in again, till he falls into the grave.

JOHN ADAMS.

Judge Tudor.

#### FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

*Memor. Editors*—In consequence of the scarcity of ice at present—the great floods we had last spring—the re-appearance of the sea serpent—the spots on the sun—the difficulty of discovering the perpetual motion—the obstinacy and perverseness of the patriots in South America, who will not lay down their arms and be hanged in a quiet and peaceable manner, for the edification and amusement of their enlightened and liberal sovereign—the impossibility of squaring the circle, &c. &c. &c.—I have determined to dispose of my library at auction. The following scarce and valuable works will be offered for sale at any time, place and price that may best suit purchasers, and by any auctioneer possessed of lungs strong enough to do them justice:

*Swarrow's life of Bonaparte*, with an appendix containing a geometrical demonstration of the battle of Austerlitz and an Algebraic solution of the battle of Waterloo.

*Every man his own cat*, or the complete art of catching mice, with a superb engraving of Whittington's cat set to music.

*The pleasure of wedded life*, including an authentic account of the battle between Crib and Mollyneux, and the essay on Polygamy, translated from the celtic of a Welch Prince.

An attempt to solve the geographical paradox in Morse and Parishes Gazeteer of the eastern continent, viz, that Moscow is 555 miles S. E. Petersburg; and Petersburg, 425 miles N. W. Moscow!

An essay on political and religious liberty, translated from the Spanish, with an elegant en-

graving of the inquisition, and humorous description of an *auto de fe*.

An inquiry into the manners and customs of tree-toads, containing a fable of logarithms for 1, to 100,000, by a gentleman of great talents.

A geographical account of—but there is such a rascally squad of Moschetoes buzzing round me that I must discontinue the catalogue.

#### FUDGE.

*The Patent Completing Printing Machine*—The following interesting article, we copy from the London Literary Gazette of the 10th of January:

##### THE PATENT COMPLETING PRINTING MACHINE.

In our last number we mentioned that the Literary Gazette was the only Journal in the world printed by this most admirable machine; and as a matter of extraordinary mechanical interest, we subjoin a brief account of the process, by which about a thousand of these large sheets are per hour produced by this magical invention. The beauty of the movements, their rapidity, their precision, are enhanced to the imagination by the nature of the operation they perform; it looks as if *mind* and not *matter* were at work. We see a boy lay a white sheet of paper upon the web (here described) and while we tell three, it is received by another boy, as flour comes from the mill, a perfect newspaper, printed on *both sides*, with a degree of unqualified force, clearness, and correctness. A more gratifying scene than the action of this piece of mechanism, it is impossible to conceive; it seems the very climax of human ingenuity, and if ever a thing of the kind merited public admiration and acknowledgment, we hesitate not to say that it is this wonderful apparatus. Printed in the house where Samuel Johnson lived and died, by a machine as curious and unique as his endowments were stupendous and unrivalled; the Literary Gazette now presents at least two incidental attractions, in addition to those which have been already honored with such cheering encouragement.

We request the notice of our readers to our page as a specimen of the art of printing by the singular means devised and perfected, as below explained.

About ten years ago Mr. Bensley was applied to by Mr. Konig, a Saxon, who submitted to him proposals for joining him in the prosecution of a plan for improving the common printing press, which consisted chiefly in moving the press by machinery, by which the labor of one man might be saved. A press was formed on this plan: but the result was so unsatisfactory as to induce the rejection of it altogether. It will readily be conceived that this resolution was not taken till after numberless experiments had rendered the prospect of success hopeless. The idea of cylindrical impression now presented itself, which had been attempted by others without success; and a machine, on this construction was completed, after encountering great difficulties, at the close of the year 1812. It may be proper here to introduce an outline of its operation.

The *form*, (i. e. the composed types,) is placed on a carriage or coffin, which is constantly passing under the inking cylinders, obtaining a coat of ink in its ingress and egress; these cylinders have a lateral and rotary motion, for the purpose of equalizing the ink, before it is communicated to the form. After the form is thoroughly inked, it passes under the printing cylinder, on which

the paper is laid, where it receives the impression, and thence delivers itself into the hands of the boy who waits to receive it. This is termed a single machine; by the assistance of two boys it prints 750 sheets on one side per hour. As despatch, however, is of the utmost importance to a newspaper, it was deemed advisable to construct what is called a double machine. This differs in no respect from that above described, excepting the addition of a second printing cylinder, by which means, with the assistance of four boys, 1100 sheets are printed within the hour, on one side. The machines used for printing the Times newspaper, are on this plan, and have now been constantly in use since November, 1814. After the Times' machines were constructed, the grand improvement of the *Completing Machine* was suggested, so called for its delivering the sheet printed on both sides. It has a double inking and printing apparatus, with two carriages or coffins, each large enough to admit a *double demy form* 34 1-2 by 21 inches. The paper is laid on an endless web called the feeder, which revolves at intervals; thence the sheet passes into the machine, and is ejected in a few seconds, printed on both sides. By this means 900 sheets are struck off in an hour, printed on both sides, or 1800 impressions: if the double sized paper be used, 3600 single impressions. Two boys and an over-looker are all the assistance requisite, and a steam engine of one horse power is sufficient force to impel it.

The patentees must feel a just pride in the completion of such an arduous undertaking, after so many years of labor and expense; and it is not the least gratifying circumstance attending it, to consider that in England so important an invention has been matured, which had been previously rejected by all the principal cities on the continent; for the inventor, Mr. Konig, spent not less than two years in seeking patronage in Germany and Russia, till at length, to use his own words, he was "compelled to take refuge in England, the only country where mechanical inventions are duly rewarded."

*New discovery in medicine.*—In the history of medicine, since the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. Harvey, we have not heard of any of equal importance, except a discovery lately made in England by Sir Everard Home, which will most probably overturn the whole of the present practice in medicine.

It had been a prevailing idea that a drop of any fluid introduced or injected into any of the veins produced an immediate coagulation of the blood; but Sir Everard Home has ascertained by repeated experiments that medicines directly injected or introduced into the veins produce their effects more rapidly, with more benefit, and with less injury to the system than when they are swallowed, and then pass from the stomach into the circulation.

Sir Everard Home has ascertained not only from experiments made upon himself, but upon many others, that a *vinous infusion* of the *colchicum autumnale* or *meadow saffron* injected into the veins of the ankle or the leg, will cure the most violent gout. Sir Everard states that he completely recovered from a most violent attack of the gout in less than twenty hours, by injecting into the circulation sixty drops of this medicine.

Sir Everard mentions, that infusions of *ipeca-*

cuanha and jalap injected into the jugular vein produced their respective effects of vomiting and purging much more rapidly, and with more ease to the patient, than when taken by the mouth. An infusion of rhubarb, when injected, causes a profuse flow of urine. In short, according to the experiments of Sir Everard Home, all medicines whatever act better and are less injurious to the constitution, when injected into the veins, than when swallowed by the mouth.

Although the reputation of Sir Everard Home in the science of medicine is of the first rank, yet we would wish to have more satisfactory evidence of the effects of his practise before we should recommend a trial of it. We have no doubt that all those sciences immediately connected with the animal and vegetable kingdoms are yet in their infancy, and that great improvements will be made before the lapse of many years.

[Petersburg Intel.

*Mrs. Ibbetson.*—There is no author to whom the lover of the studies of botany and natural history is more indebted than to Mrs. Ibbetson. This lady, for many years past, has been indefatigable in her researches into nature. Scarcely a day elapses without some valuable discovery being announced from the pen of Mrs. Ibbetson. What a praise worthy and glorious example for our young ladies of Virginia to follow! How much more meritorious would it be for our fashionable fair to be hunting after the wonders of nature than visiting the shop of the milliner, and spending their time at balls and tea parties. As it may be satisfactory, as well as amusing, to know the principal discoveries made by this scientific lady, we have given the principal fruits of her industry.

1. There is no perspiration in plants.
2. There is no circulation of sap.
3. The spiral wire is the muscle of the plant.
4. The leaves are the lungs of the plant.
5. The different divisions of the leaves are formed of the elongations of the bark and inner bark vessels.
6. The hairs and instruments of that kind are the means which nature takes to form the different juices, according to their various affinities. That these figures are taken for perspiration, but are in reality liquids received from the atmosphere, and flowing into the plant, not a juice running from it.
7. The root is the laboratory of all plants.
8. The heart of the seeds is formed in the extremities of the side roots.
9. The flower is also formed in the middle root, and the pollen in the top root.
10. The corolla of a flower is formed by bulges of water, placed in rows, and owes all its beauty and the lightness of its tint, to the refraction and reflection of the sun on the drops of water which form its petulum.
11. The roots and leaves of a plant, will most exactly mark not only what is the soil in which they originally grow, but the situation from which they come, whether a water plant, or a dry plant, a rock or a valley plant.
12. The water, and semi-water, and rock plants alone, can be said to have direct air vessels, though they are found in parasite, and early spring plants, such as the crocus and the hyacinth.
13. The leaf owes all its mechanism to the gatherer alone.

*Artificial Ears.*—Mr. Curtis of Soho-square, London, artist to his royal highness, the prince regent, has invented artificial ears, which not only greatly assist in transmitting sound to those whose faculty of hearing is impaired; but also enable those whose hearing is not defective, to hear distinctly at a much greater distance. These ears are no ways cumbersome or inconvenient to the hearer. *ib.*

*Scientific.*—We have lately seen published in the newspapers at the eastward, a paragraph in which it was stated that after a hail storm and thunder gust there were found upon the surface of the water a considerable quantity of "pure sulphur." The editors of the Philadelphia Union suppose this to be a mistake, and that the substance which so much resembles sulphur is *Lycopodium*, which, at this season of the year, is often found after a shower upon the surface of the water. To show that the substance has been mistaken, they have resorted to the American artists' Manual, by Dr. Cutbush, for the following description of that substance:

*"Lycopodium.*—The fine dust of lycopodium, or clubmoss, is called by some, on account of its great inflammability, vegetable sulphur. The dust is properly the seeds of the plant. There are sundry other vegetables, as polypodies, ferns, coniferous trees, &c. the seeds of which are like a yellow, impalpable farina, so subtle as to be blown away by the least motion of air. It is this dust which has given rise to some reports of showers of brimstone.

"The dust of lycopodium, diffused or strowed in the air, takes fire from a candle, and burns off like a flash of lightning. It is used in the London theatres. A quantity laid upon burning coals does not flame, but smokes away with a fetid smell: burned in a redhot crucible it leaves a very small proportion of a light cobweb-like matter. It does not, as some report, take fire from flint or steel, nor explode like gunpowder; nor does it seem to detonate more violently with nitre than other inflammable matters do. Olearius relates that the Russians employ much of it in fireworks, but does not inform us in what manner.

"There is a curious experiment of taking a shilling from the bottom of a vessel of water without wetting the hand. It is said to be done by strowing a small quantity of the dust of lycopodium on the surface of the water, which it so strongly repels as to form a covering for the hand, and defend it from the contact of the water. If a handkerchief be strowed over with this dust, water may be tied up in it.

"Some of the species of lycopodium are good dyes. Wool or silk boiled in a decoction of the *l. complanatum*, or *l. clavatum*, and then immersed in a weak infusion of brasil, acquires a good and very fast blue. All acids, however, redden it; but the color is again restored by alkalis. By increasing the quantity of brasil the color may be brought to a puce. The *l. annotinum*, treated in the same way, produces greys; as do the *l. selago* and *selaginoides*; more or less inclining to blue or violet.

"All the species appear to be good mordants. The bark of the young shoots of plum trees af-

fords, by their means, a fine carmelite, and that of the populus dilatata, a permanent yellow."

*American invention Irishized.*—Improvement in ship building.—The following exposure and vindication was published in the New York Gazette:

In your widely diffused and valuable paper of Saturday morning, I observe a notice of a schooner launched at Belfast, Ireland, in the construction of which no use is made of frame timbers, breast hooks, beams, or knees, &c. It being announced as a novelty, and seemingly a foreign invention, I feel bound, as an American, to state, that it is purely an invention of this country; or that, at any rate, the same plan and principle were discovered and presented to the public more than 25 years ago, by a gentleman of notoriety in Connecticut; and two vessels, at least, built accordingly, and found upon experiment to be as valuable as others, built in the common way. One was a sloop, that was a good vessel above 20 years. Another was a brig, (the Milo,) which sailed in foreign trade from this port, and was well known as a curiosity at the time; and the gentleman who owned her, (whose name I send you,) is now living in this city. Col. Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, Conn. a lawyer, and a man of singular native endowments, was the inventor. I understand he exerted himself to get the invention into general use at the time; persists in its utility, and has often been heard to declare that he could build the hull of a 74, or other ship of war on his plan, for two-thirds the usual cost, and that she should be much stronger and less liable to leak, than vessels of the common construction. Like many other rare productions of American ingenuity, that have been doomed to slumber for a time unpatronized, and then to be revived and carried into execution and used by other nations, where patronage to genius is awarded with a less timid and niggardly hand, this project of col. Halsey has now awakened upon the public curiosity from the distance of 3000 miles, and after the lapse of an age; and, very possibly, may force its way into general adoption by its merit. The principle of the invention, I am informed, is shortly this: a false frame or model is first erected, and then over that is laid a shell or body of inch oak boards, forming the complete figure of the vessel intended. Pitch and oakum are then used, and over them a cross course of inch boards is laid, and so on till the proper strength and thickness are obtained. The vessel thus constructed is elastic and buoyant in an unequalled degree, and throws off external violence—a cannon ball, a blow upon a rock, or against another vessel, somewhat as, on a smaller scale, a basket would do, an external force applied. As it is not impossible the public attention may be more particularly invited to the subject soon, you will perhaps do a service to the mercantile community, besides asserting the just credit of your country, by publishing the above.

AMERICANUS.

#### A BRIEF SUMMARY.

In our last number, page 409, we republished a letter from another paper, respecting the disastrous fate of some adventurers in Mina's expedition in Mexico. The New York Republican Chronicle has the following:

*Pleasing Refutation.*—We are warranted, on the most unquestionable authority, in contradicting the statement, now going the rounds of the newspapers throughout the Union, respecting the execution of certain Americans, engaged in Mina's expedition, said to have been captured by the royalists. Letters have been lately received, (dated within three months,) from Lieut. Sinton, late of the 29th regt. U. S. infantry, and now a major in the Mexican service, stating that they, (meaning those who embarked with him at New York, comprising the names of all those reported to have been executed,) were in good health and spirits. Among them we recollect captain Cook, late of the 4th; lieut. Webb, of the 23d, and lieut. Stone, of the dragoons.

*Jackson at Pensacola.*—As no official intelligence from general Jackson has been yet received at the war department, nothing is certainly known here of the particulars of his movement. But from information, derived through private letters, and published in the papers in the south and southwest, no doubt is entertained of Jackson's having entered Pensacola by force. The following paragraph appeared in the Savannah Republican, of the 23d of June:

*Extract to the senior editor of the Republican.*

"Our army is now in Pensacola. Augustine, and, in fact, every inch of the Floridas, will be in our possession in a few weeks. General Jackson's movements would have been quicker, had it not been for the defalcation of the contractors."

By an extract of a letter from doctor Watkins, P. M. at Fort Claiborne, A. T. to the editors of the Georgia Journal, it is stated in substance, that general J. entered Pensacola, on Sunday, the 24th May, without opposition. The governor, and some of the inhabitants had taken shelter in the Barancas, a strong fort at the entrance of the harbor, where they were determined to defend themselves as long as possible. The fort is commanded by an eminence, on which there is another fort, so that the taking of the former will be ensured by the latter. Jackson's force is said to be 1200, all in high spirits, and that of the enemy 300. Subsequent accounts, made public through the Halcyon, at St. Stephens, A. T. state, that Jackson summoned the Barancas to surrender, and, upon a refusal, he attempted its reduction by regular approaches. After three days operation, and the loss of two on his part, and thirteen of the Spanish, the governor surrendered, on condition that the Spanish troops, and such citizens as wished it, should be transported to the Havana, at the expense of the American government. This is briefly what is known on the subject. We look with much anxiety for the official account.

— Since the above was in type we have received the Nashville Clarion of the 16th June, from which we extract the following:

## PENSACOLA TAKEN.

A gentleman immediately from the army states that General Jackson, having obtained full proof that the Spanish authorities at Pensacola had been active in fomenting the Seminole war, had issued ammunition and rations to the hostile Indians, and had made that post a kind of rallying point for them, whilst vessels bearing the American flag, loaded with provisions for his suffering troops were forbid to pass up the Escambia, he determined to prevent the renewal of the scenes of carnage and savage barbarity heretofore witnessed on the frontier (which were to be expected as soon as the army was disbanded) by first removing the Spaniards from the country. With a part of the army he proceeded to effect this object, he was fired on by the garrison and two of his men killed, he immediately invested the fort, which after a tremendous cannonade surrendered. The general obtained an immense number of field pieces, small arms and ammunition; he garrisoned the fort, and sent the Spanish governor &c. to Cuba.

The arrival of the American troops at Pensacola was hailed with joy by the inhabitants—real property rose in three days three hundred per cent.

The time consumed in repairing the works at Pensacola, arranging the government &c. will delay the return of our fellow citizens to their homes a few days. Gen. Jackson is with the volunteers, and will be in Columbia about the 25th inst. where he means to discharge and pay them off. On the 3d inst. he was at Fort Montgomery.

We rejoice that the war has been so happily terminated. In three weeks from collecting his supplies, the general has overrun West Florida, and cut up the hopes of the Seminole Indians. He returned to St. Marks pressed forward to Pensacola, and took possession of it in the name of the United States. The post is important not only as an acquisition to the country, but as destroying a rallying point, which our enemies, savage and civilized, have enjoyed to our prejudice. We trust our government will never part with it.

## HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Barrancas, May 27th 1818.

## FELLOW SOLDIERS—

You were called into the field, to punish savages and negroes, who had in a sanguinary manner, used the tomahawk and scalping knife, upon our helpless citizens on the frontier. You have pursued them to Mickasuky, St. Marks, Sewaney, and lastly, to this place, through an unexplored wilderness, encountering immense difficulties, and privations which you met with the spirit of American Soldiers, without a murmur.

Your general anticipated a close of the campaign on his return to Fort Gadsden, and hailed the hour with feelings of gratitude to heaven, at the prospect of relieving you from your labors, by placing you in quarters, or returning you to your home: but how great was the disappointment, when he heard of the recent murders committed on the Alabama, by a party of the enemy from Pensacola, where they were furnished with provisions and ammunition by a friendly power. Under this state of things, you were marched here under difficulties which you alone can properly appreciate, meeting on the way the

protest of the Governor of West Florida, threatening to employ force, if we did not immediately evacuate the country. This new and unexpected enemy, has been taught to feel the impotence of his threats. You entered Pensacola without resistance; and the strong fortress of the Barrancas, could hold out but one day, against your determined courage. Your general cannot help admiring the spirit and military zeal which you manifested, when it was signified, that it would be necessary to carry it by storm; and would do injustice to his feelings, did he not particularly notice the judgment displayed by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Gadsden of the Engineers, in the selection of the positions for the batteries; and the gallantry of his second aid-de-camp, Capt. Call, and Capt. Young, of the Topo. Engineers, in aiding him to erect the works, under the fire of heavy batteries within four hundred yards: as well as the skill and gallantry of Capt. Peters, Lieut. Minton and Spencer, and Lieut. Sands and Scaldon, charged with the management of the howitzer.

Captain M'Keever, of the navy, merits, as he has on several occasions, my warmest thanks for his zealous co-operation, and activity in landing two of his guns, and gallantly offering to lay his vessel before the water battery, in the event of storming the upper works; his officers and crew deserve his confidence. The general assigns to colonel King the government of Pensacola and its dependencies, and that part of the 7th department lying west of the Apalachicola and Chatahouchee rivers, until otherwise ordered by general Gaines. The colonel will take measures to have the volunteers now at Pensacola relieved, preparatory to their return march. The Tennessee volunteers will be rationed for five days, and will forthwith move for Fort Montgomery, where they will receive further orders.

The general, in taking leave of colonel King and his command, tenders to the officers and soldiers an affectionate farewell. By order.

(Signed) ROBERT BUTLER,  
Adjutant General.

*Notes on Kentucky*—Dr. John M. Williams, a gentleman well qualified for the undertaking, proposes to publish "*Notes on Kentucky—Historical, Philosophical, Political and Moral*"—to be embellished with a map of the state, and sundry plates and engravings.

The President of the United States left this city last Saturday for his farm in Virginia. We hope not with a view to save his wine on this day. We understand his health required it.

Mr. CRAWFORD, secretary of the treasury, we learn, will leave this for the south in a few days.

The news from Pensacola, in this number of the Register, will be found not less important than interesting. It will ultimately appear, we imagine, that the Spanish authorities in the Floridas have violated the provisions of the treaty between Spain and the United States, and that general Jackson will be able to justify all his movements on this, as on all former, occasions.

The mercury in the thermometer, for several days within a week past, has risen to 92 degrees.

The celebrated Albino has arrived in this city.